

# ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

Edited and published by B. Homans, at \$5 a year, payable in advance.

VOL. III.—No. 26.] WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1836. [WHOLE No. 104.

## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

[CONCLUDED.]

### V. INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, herewith laid before you, embraces a detailed account of the operations of his office during the past year.

It appears from that document, that within this period more than eighteen thousand Indians, of whom four hundred were Seminoles, sixteen thousand nine hundred Creeks and the remainder Potawatamies, have reached the west bank of the Mississippi, on their way to their new homes; and that arrangements have been made for the removal of the residue of those tribes, at as early a day as circumstances shall allow. The mere process of removal has been conducted with greater expedition, as much economy, and as little of suffering and privation to the Indians, as in former years; but the opposition made by the hostile portion of the Seminoles and Creeks, already noticed under a former head, has subjected the Government, in those cases to the painful necessity of resorting to coercive measures, which in respect to the Seminoles, are yet continued.

The same report also exhibits the progress made by the commissioners appointed in pursuance of the resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 1st of July, 1836, requesting the President of the United States "to cause measures to be taken for investigating certain alleged frauds in the purchase of the reservations of the Creek Indians, and the causes of their hostilities." The investigations, thus directed, have necessarily suspended the action of the Executive on many contracts for the sale of Creek reservations; and there are also, other difficulties in respect to them, which will probably require the intervention of Congress.

A commissioner has recently been appointed to certify contracts and to take proof of residence, under the treaty with the Choctaws of the 27th of September, 1830, and has probably entered on the duties assigned him.

The provisions in the treaties of 1832 and 1834, with the Chickasaws, which are to be carried into effect before their removal, have been nearly completed, and an arrangement, it is hoped, will soon be concluded between them and the Choctaws west of the Mississippi, for a portion of the territory assigned to the latter.

Measures have been taken for fulfilling the engagements of the United States contained in treaties with the Chippewas and Ottowas, the Swan Creek and Black River bands of the Chippewas and the Wyandots, ratified at the last session of the Senate; and, so far as allowed by the short time which has since elapsed, those engagements have been faithfully executed.

Immediately after the ratification of the treaty with the Cherokees east of the Mississippi, the initiatory measures for carrying it into effect were taken by the Department; and though much retarded by various unforeseen occurrences, they are now going on with all the despatch of which the case is susceptible. The military movements deemed necessary to the maintenance of peace, and to the enforcement of the treaty, have already been noticed. Efforts have recently been made by Mr. John Ross, and by those of his people of whom he is understood to be the leader, to excite opposition to the treaty, and to prevent its execution; but it is believed that the steps taken by the Government will be sufficient to counteract those efforts. The more intelligent part of the Cherokees are well satisfied with the treaty; and the prompt and

faithful execution, on our part, of its very liberal provisions, will doubtless secure the good will of the great mass of the nation, and issue in their peaceful establishment with their brethren in the west.

Treaties have been made with the Indians who have emigrated from New York to Green Bay, for lands on both sides of Fox river; and with four bands of Potawatamies residing in the State of Indiana, for the extinguishment of their title to the sections of lands reserved for them in the treaties of October, 1832. Negotiations have also been commenced with the Indians of New York for the extinguishment of their title to lands in that State, and for their removal to the west of the Mississippi. With a view to the extinguishment of the Indian title to the country between the State of Missouri and the Missouri river, negotiations were opened with the tribes interested therein for the relinquishment of their rights, and treaties to that effect have already been concluded with the Ioways and Sacs of Missouri, Omahas, Yankton and Santie Sioux, and Ottoes and Missourias. Measures have also been taken for opening negotiations with the united nation of Ottowas, Chippewas, and Potawatamies, for an exchange of the lands north of the Missouri river assigned to them by the treaty of Chicago of 1833, for lands south of that river; and with the Miamies, for a cession of their lands in Indiana.

The Commissioner points out several defects in the laws relative to Indian affairs; and, for the purpose of remedying those defects, submits various propositions, to which I beg leave to call your attention, as worthy of being presented to the consideration of Congress. He also recommends the removal of the seat of the superintendency of Indian affairs from St. Louis, where it is now fixed by law, to Fort Leavenworth, or some other point on the Missouri river, and the substitution of full agencies for the present sub-agencies of the Creeks, Cherokees, and Osages, as measures rendered necessary by the onerous nature of the duties now pressing on the incumbents of those offices, and by the great accessions recently made, and hereafter to be made, to the tribes west of the Mississippi.

From the facts stated by the Commissioner it would seem that the proviso to the act of the 3d of March, 1835, making appropriations for the Delaware breakwater, &c. operates harshly on the military officers in the Indian department. I concur in the propriety of asking from Congress, as an act of justice to those officers, the allowance of a commission on disbursements, as recommended by the commissioner.

Connected with the general subject of our Indian relations, are two measures proposed by the commissioner, which I deem of great moment. They are the organization of an efficient system for the protection and government of the Indian country west of the Mississippi, and the establishment of military posts for the protection of that country and of our own frontiers, in addition to those now authorised by law.

These measures are due to the numerous tribes whom we have planted in this extensive territory, and to the pledges and encouragements by which they were induced to consent to a change of residence. We may now be said to have consummated the policy of emigration, and to have entered on an era full of interest to both parties. It involves the last hopes of humanity in respect to the Indian tribes; and to the United States, its issues cannot be equivo- gh, mentous, they yet deeply concern our pro- pe- y mo- honor. It therefore behooves us, at this ju- rity and- ture, se- exist between- of the Indian

country, to look into the duties which devolve on us, and to mature a system of measures for their just and constant execution.

In almost every treaty providing for the emigration of an Indian tribe, the impossibility of preserving it from extinction, if left within the limits of any of the States or organized territories of the United States, and thus exposed to the advances of the white population, is expressly recognized. The advantages which the tribe will derive from its establishment in a territory to be exclusively occupied by red men, under the solemn guarantees and the paternal care of the United States, are uniformly insisted on.

In the treaty with the Choctaws of the 27th of September, 1839, the wish of the tribes to be allowed the privilege of a delegate in the House of Representatives of the United States is expressly mentioned; and though not acceded to by the commissioners of the United States, yet they insert it in the treaty, "that Congress may consider of and decide the application." In the late treaty with the Cherokees east of the Mississippi, it is expressly stipulated "that they shall be entitled to a delegate in the House of Representatives, whenever Congress shall make provision for the same." It is not to be doubted, that the hopes thus held out to these tribes had an important influence in determining them to consent to emigrate to their new homes in the west.

Although some of the Indians have made considerable advances in civilization, they all need the guardianship of the United States. To leave them to the barbarism of their own institutions, with the inadequate assistance of an agent, and the slight control of the general superintendent, would be imprudent as it regards ourselves, and unjust towards them. Under such a system, hostilities will frequently break out between the different tribes, and sometimes between them and the inhabitants of our frontiers, attended in both cases by the usual consequences of savage warfare. To fulfil, in their true spirit, the engagements into which we have entered, we must institute a comprehensive system of guardianship, adapted to the circumstances and wants of the people, and calculated to lead them, gradually and safely, to the exercise of self-government; and at as early a day as circumstances will allow, the expectations authorized by the passages above quoted from the treaties with the Choctaws and Cherokees, should be fulfilled. Indeed, from the facts stated by the Commissioner, it is scarcely to be doubted that the Choctaws are already in a condition to justify the measure. The daily presence of a native delegate on the floor of the House of Representatives of the United States, presenting, as occasion may require, to that dignified assembly, the interests of his people, would more than any other single act, attest to the world and to the Indian tribes the sincerity of our endeavors for their preservation and happiness. In the successful issue of these endeavors, we shall find a more precious and durable accession to the glory of our country, than by any triumph we can achieve in arts or in arms.

The duty of planting a line of posts near the borders of the Indian country, and of opening along it a free communication for the passage of troops, has already been recognized by the present Congress, by the act of the 2d July, 1836, "to provide for the better protection of the western frontier." This law authorizes the President to cause to be opened a military road, from some point upon the right bank of the Mississippi, between the mouth of the St. Peters and the mouth of the Des Moines, to Red river, and it contemplates the establishment of military posts at such places along said road, as the President may deem most proper for the protection of the frontier, and for the preservation of the necessary communication. But this line of posts, though it will probably be sufficient, if well garrisoned, to protect our frontier, will not be all that caution and good faith

will require. To exercise the necessary supervision over the emigrated Indians, to preserve peace among the different tribes, and to protect them from their savage neighbors, we must also establish posts at convenient positions in the interior of their country.

The establishment and maintenance of these various posts is due to the emigrated tribes for other reasons. By the most sacred pledges, the territory in which we have planted them is to be perpetually theirs; the white man, with certain specified exceptions, is not to reside among them. These pledges have been given in the utmost sincerity; and the American people cannot but desire that they should be honorably redeemed. Without a strong military force—a force adequate to repress the encroachments of the civilized and more powerful race—how can we hope for their fulfilment? In the history of the Indian tribes from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, and, indeed, in the history of barbarians in every quarter of the globe, when pressed upon by a civilized population, we may read the issue of these pledges, unless we take early and efficient measures for their fulfilment. These measures must be such as will arrest the causes which in all other cases have ended in the extinction of the weaker race.

The operation of those causes cannot be controlled by parchment guarantees or mere moral considerations; to resist and counteract them, a physical force must be employed, sufficiently powerful and vigilant to keep them constantly in check. To my view, nothing is clearer than the ultimate failure of the great experiment we have commenced with the emigrated Indians, unless we secure to them, by military protection, the place and the time for the fair trial of that experiment. If we leave them unprotected, they will fade away as other tribes have faded; and the process as in their cases, will be diversified by the same sanguinary events. The only difference will be that as the Indians on our western frontiers are concentrated in greater force than has ever before been known in the history of the race, their inroads, if not more frequent, will probably be more terrible and disastrous than any which have yet occurred.

When it is considered that the emigration of the present year includes great numbers recently engaged in open hostilities, and that, besides these, there are probably many others who cherish unfriendly feelings though never manifested in overt acts, is it unreasonable to suppose that they will seize the first favorable opportunity to gratify the strongest of savage passions, and to re-enact the scenes which have so recently been exhibited in the South? From them, and from the events yet passing before us, we may learn how much of individual suffering and of national calamity may be occasioned by even a small Indian force, organized by stealth, and acting with characteristic quickness and ferocity. If those events shall only teach us to provide, by wise forecast, against the repetition of similar disasters, they will not have been without their use. It is to guard against the recurrence of any such event, as well as to fulfil our plighted faith to the tribes now settled in the west, that I have felt it my duty to enforce at such length the views presented by the commissioner.

#### VI. PENSIONS, ETC.

The sum paid to pension agents for disbursements during the current year, amount to \$2,699,430 66, viz:

For paying invalid pensioners	\$276,450 00
For paying revolutionary pensioners under the act of March, 1818,	675,112 66
For paying pensioners under the act of June 7, 1832, including payments made in 135 cases allowed under the act of July 4, 1836,	1,563,376 00
For paying pensioners under the act of May 15, 1828,	137,320 00



For paying claims under the act of July 5, 1832, granting half pay to the officers of the Virginia State troops,

47,172 00

\$2,699,430 66

the particulars of which will appear by the report of the commissioner of pensions, and the accompanying tables.

Under the act of the 4th of July last, granting half pay to widows and orphans in certain cases, 436 claims have been presented, of which 135 have been admitted, and 22 rejected. The remainder have not yet received official decision. The payments already made under this act, have been from the standing appropriation made by the act of June 7, 1832, but it would seem to be more appropriate that they should be specially provided for, and an estimate for that purpose will accordingly be submitted.

It is observed by General Macomb, and also by the Commissioner of Pensions, in their reports, that the existing pension laws do not extend to the widows and orphans of officers and soldiers of the regular army, all the benefits now enjoyed by the widows of officers and soldiers in other branches of the service. This arises from the circumstance that the first section of the act of the 4th of July last is expressly confined to the widows and orphans of persons who served as militia and volunteers. I concur in the suggestion that this difference ought to be removed. The third section of this law has been construed to apply to those widows only, whose husbands died before its passage. As this construction, though demanded by the words employed, makes a distinction in the operation of the law which may not have been designed, it is perhaps worthy of being submitted to the attention of Congress.

It appears from the accompanying report of the operations of the Bounty Land Office, that 876 claims for services rendered in the revolutionary war, and 692 for services rendered during the last war, were presented during the year ending the 30th of September last, and that of the former, 40, and of the latter and similar claims, previously presented and suspended, 128 were allowed.

#### VII. FISCAL CONCERNS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

To exhibit at one view a summary of the various fiscal operations of this department, during the year 1836, I have caused to be prepared the tabular statement, marked A, hereunto annexed, to which I beg leave respectfully to refer.

It appears from that document, that on the first day of January, 1836, the various sums then under the control of the department, as unexpended balances of former appropriations, or by virtue of the standing appropriations made by the revolutionary pension and claims acts of May 15, 1823, June 7, 1832, and July 5, 1832, and the acts of April 23, 1808, and April 29, 1816, for arming and equipping the militia, amounted in the aggregate to \$5,675,746 12.

The estimates made by this department for the service of 1836, and transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, and by him laid before Congress at the commencement of the last session, amounted to \$8,393,282 49, making, when added to the above sum of \$5,675,746 12, an aggregate of \$14,069,028 61, which was all then supposed by the department to be required for the service of 1836, on account of the objects then authorized by law. But in consequence of the military operations which became necessary during the session, the conclusion of the treaty with the Cherokees and other Indian tribes, and the various increased or new expenditures directed by Congress, there was appropriated at the last session, for the service of this department, an aggregate of \$23,242,331 23, being an excess of appropriations over the estimates of \$14,849,048 79, and making, when added to the unexpended balances and standing appropriations above mentioned, the sum of \$28,918,077 40, appli-

cable to the service of 1836, and liable to be drawn out of the Treasury during the year, if needed for disbursement—although it was doubtless known, when the appropriations were made, that in many cases only portions thereof would be so needed during the year.

During the first three quarters of the year 1836, there was drawn from the Treasury, and placed in the hands of disbursing officers, the aggregate amount of \$13,514,456 27; the expenditure of which, so far as the accounts have been rendered and settled, will appear by the reports of the several bureaus, and of the accounting officers hereunto annexed.

It is estimated that the expenditures which will be made during the fourth quarter of 1836 will amount to \$6,807,626 92. In this sum is included all that remained at the end of the third quarter of the different appropriations, amounting to \$5,000,000, made during the last session, for the suppression, or prevention of Indian hostilities. Indeed, those appropriations have already been expended, or drawn from the Treasury and placed in the hands of disbursing officers for expenditure.

Should the expenditures of the fourth quarter of 1836 conform to the preceding estimate, the expenditures of the year will have amounted to \$20,322,083 19, and the unexpended balance which will remain in the Treasury on the 31st day of December, 1836, applicable to the service of 1837, will be \$8,595,994 21; but under the standing appropriations for pensions, &c. and for arming the militia, above mentioned, there will also be under the control of the department for the year 1837, so much as may be required for those objects.

The aggregate of the estimates made by this department for the service of the year 1837, and transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, to be included in his general estimate to be laid before Congress, is \$10,758,431 33, which, if confirmed by the requisite appropriations, will make, when added to the balance of \$8,595,994 21, estimated to remain in the Treasury on the 31st day of December, 1836, an aggregate of \$19,354,425 54, applicable to the service of 1837, besides the amount which may be required from the standing appropriations above mentioned.

The various bureaus and offices of the department to which the sums making the above mentioned aggregates are respectively referable, will appear by the table annexed, marked A; and the details of each aggregate, except those of the estimates, will appear in the documents from those bureaus, and from the accounting officers, accompanying this report. The details of the estimates for 1837 are included in the statement transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, as above mentioned.

The estimates of the year 1837, include only those objects which are authorized by existing laws. The estimates for the Engineer Office, the Topographical Bureau and the Ordnance Department, embrace, in accordance with the usual course of legislation, various amounts, which, when added to the present unexpended balances, will constitute, in the case of each of those bureaus, an aggregate amount much larger, in all probability, than can be actually expended in the year 1837.

On the other hand, the estimates above mentioned, include nothing for the suppression of Indian hostilities, nor for new works, or any other objects not already authorized by law. A farther appropriation is immediately needed for the suppression and prevention of Indian hostilities, including the maintenance of the volunteers on the southwestern frontier. The subject does not admit of specific estimates; but there is danger that at least one million of dollars will be required for this purpose.

In concluding, I desire to express my obligations to the experienced and able heads of the several branches of the department, for the aid they have given me in the preparation of this report. Having very

recently undertaken the temporary care of the department, and many of its affairs being very foreign to my ordinary studies and pursuits, I have had, in this matter, as well as in others, constant occasion for their assistance. They cannot be held responsible for all the suggestions contained in this paper; but from me, at least, are justly entitled to this tribute.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

With high respect,

Your obedient servant,

B. F. BUTLER,

Secretary of War, *ad interim*.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

### COAST SURVEY.

*Fifth Report of F. R. Hassler, as Superintendent of the Coast Survey, and of the construction of standards of Weights and Measures, exhibiting the operations performed in 1836.*

1. According to the usage of former years I have the honor here to present for communication to Congress a general statement of the progress, made since my last report, in the two works, of the Coast Survey, and the construction of standards of Weights and Measures, committed to my charge; they are now united under the same department, as it is most proper for the nature of the means, as well as for the works they require, and the mutual assistance which they render to one another; thence it is also proper, that their progress and state shall be presented in the same report.

2. That the whole season has been eminently unfavorable for works in the field, of the nature of the Coast Survey, must have been so evident to any man observing the weather, that it will naturally be expected that it was greatly impeded by it; and like the farmer who assiduously tills, seeds, and weeds, his land, however receives, in reward for all his exertions, only such crops as the favorable and unfavorable chances combine to leave him; so the results of the Coast Survey works were not commensurate with the exertions made. It has generally been estimated, that the time in which the weather admitted the works, has not averaged three days in the week, for every party during the season.

3. My fourth Report of November 22, 1835, has stated the works that were in contemplation for this year; they were prosecuted with all the assiduity, which the existing circumstances would admit of. The following are the results obtained; enumerating them from the east to the south-west, in the order of their position.

4. The secondary triangles made the year before, near the east end of Long Island Sound, have been joined to the main triangulation west of it; other secondary triangulations have filled up from thence, on the whole south coast of Long Island Sound until near New York, the openness which the maps with my former reports shewed in that part.

5. On the part of that shore west of Eaton neck, until Oyster Bay, topographical surveys were made, in conjunction with the sounding party in the Sound; which also, connected with the topographical party upon the northern, or Connecticut shore, which extended its operations in continuation of the works of the former year until Mamaroneck, in the state of New York. These latter works being grounded upon the secondary triangulation made in Connecticut in the former years.

6. South of New York the secondary triangulation has been completed, and extended to all the necessary details needed, to complete the topography, and to give the data for the sounding operations of the bays of Amboy, Newark, and the Raritan river, including all Staten Island, upon which parts the topography and the soundings are completed.

7. Between these works, the upper part of the bay of New York, the East river, and so much of the North river, as it is proper to take up in the work, will be completed next year, by the same different parties, that have been engaged in these works the preceding years.

8. In the rear of these works, to the breadth of the main triangulation, and over the interior of Long Island, the topographical parts will, I hope, be executed next year, as the circumstances hitherto prevented the execution of my plans in this respect, which would have required the appointment of a number more of second assistants.

9. South of the Navesink, the secondary triangulation has been extended southerly over New Jersey, until to Mount Holly, and the outside coast. This work is done in advance of the main triangulation, for which it will assist in pointing out the most favorable stations; thereby abridging, or fully saving, the reconnoitering for the line, upon which the main triangulation is to be brought to the valley of the Delaware, as stated in my first plans to be the proper course for it.

10. The station of the main triangulation upon West Hills has been occupied in the manner stated in my letter of 30th July last. The observations there required have been made, though under much difficulty, on account of stormy weather. The heliotropes were for the first time employed: they rendered very good service. The new, large instrument has been tried in its use, though various accessory parts are not as I should wish them; as that will always be the case, when the observer who shall use the instrument is not present at the construction of it, like I had the advantage before 1816, for the procuring of the general assortment of instruments, for the first beginning of the Coast Survey; still, what remains to be done from that side, can be done under my special direction, by the mechanic engaged for the Coast Survey. If the direction of the work remains with me, I shall bring the instrument to perform fully what I intended by it, namely, the task of a portable observatory, to supply the deficiency of a permanent observatory, prohibited by the law of 1832. But it is not proper for me to begin that, before my situation in relation to the work is decided.

11. The preceding shows that the works which could be executed, are not all that I had contemplated in my last report, and for which Congress had liberally granted the necessary appropriations. Under the circumstances that occurred, it was of course proper that I refrained from arrangements and expenditures, the utility of which was rather prospective, and the necessity less evident, except for me; though I have not refrained from ordering certain objects which would be useful in the country, even independent of the Coast Survey.

12. A proportionate balance of unexpended appropriation is therefore yet at hand; part of it will be consumed next winter; and I hope by the grants that will be made, upon your proposition, to the persons employed in the work, as claimed in my letters of 27th March and 30th September last, recommended by the Committee on Commerce, of Congress, to you of 4th July last.

13. For the effect of the decision upon my letter of 27th March, which was intended to give an immediate, early and active start to the Coast Survey work, and of its ultimate reference to Congress, I take the liberty to refer to my correspondence. The declining to follow the advice, called forth by you, from the Committee on Commerce of Congress, has naturally cast a gloom over the whole work, which it is all important for its progress to remove the quickest possible; besides that it would have been improper in me, under those circumstances, to exact from assistants, who are either not paid at all, or inadequately so, such services as would force upon them expenditures, for which all compensations were refused. But I must



not omit to give to them here the testimony, and even thanks, that notwithstanding the discouraging state of things, they have hitherto equally continued to render every service that I requested, with the utmost liberality, and cheerfulness, as they knew that of all, I in fact, was the greatest sufferer, they recompensed my perseverance by their own.

14. It is of the utmost importance for the future progress of the work, that you would please to call forth, in any way judged best for success, the earliest possible decision upon every point put in question, and referred by you to Congress, namely, the full of the items of my letter of 27th March last, the confirmation of the conditional allowances made by your letter of 10th August, and those of my letter of 30th September last. The services of the clerk, mechanic, artificer, &c. are required all winter, and your conditional decision being possible to be constructed, as referring only to the year 1836, their services would be interrupted, and perhaps lost for the future, if not assured before. In general the favorable and early decision of the whole, which I have no doubt you will recommend to be favorable, is absolutely necessary to take adequate measures for the next year's campaign, as these must always be taken the earliest possible in the preceding winter, as I represented already last winter. With the view to accelerate the decision of Congress, I have caused five hundred copies of all the documents since last year to be printed, that they may be immediately distributable, to save the loss of time in printing them by order of Congress, as would probably be required.

15. The elements for determining the appropriation, to be proposed to Congress in its next session, lie already in my report of last year as the plan of the next year must be, to fill up the whole of what I had there proposed for this year, and in addition to it, as much as possible, the topographical works within the parts of the secondary triangulation added this year. It is evidently indispensable also, to continue the main triangulation with that activity, for which the means are now provided. All this will require an appropriation of \$50,000 or \$60,000, in addition to the balance in hand from the appropriation of last year, some heavier expenditures will naturally fall in next year, which I did not deem proper to order this year; the proportional estimates are easily inferred from my last report.

16. As the works of this year are in detached parts, distributed in different parts, within, and outside, of the sketches presented with my two former reports, no geometric sketch is herewith presented; they would require, either a number of detached maps, which would have no interest, or one of too much bulk, which would contain also all the former works already presented. Besides that some of the parties having just now only left the field, and others being still engaged, there can not yet be time to make such sketches.

17. In a general point of view it must be here observed, that improper advantage might be taken of such communications, if printed as documents of Congress, to transform them into a disgraceful plagiarism of our work, which would forestall the public patronage, in an undue and unmerited manner, to the great detriment of the proper future publications, which will undoubtedly be made by the government, whose positive property the results of the Coast Survey are. In proper time I should take the liberty to propose a properly calculated, and adequate, plan to make such publications, in that creditable manner, which alone can prevent disgrace; even the granting of extracts from our work for the advantage of special localities, must be done with precaution.

18. The attention bestowed by Congress to the establishment of uniform standards of Weights and measures for distribution to all the states and territories, by the resolution of June 14th, 1836, makes it proper that I shall here render an account of that

establishment, which your liberal support has enabled me to carry on prosperously, and uninterrupted; besides that it is a gratification to me thus to render account of the whole of the works under my charge, in full connection.

19. In that work all the means for its execution were to be created. The building which had been previously erected in the arsenal yard, at the expense of the Treasury Department, was first taken advantage of, and the pure zinc, required for the composition of good pure brass, was made there, out of ores procured from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Maryland, of which a quantity was reduced sufficient for our consumption; this being the first establishment in this line of industry, ever attempted successfully in this country, and which was necessary on account of the impure quality of the zinc imported, under the name of spelter.

20. The casting operations for the standards were at first carried on at the same place, to abridge the building, and unite what required fire and furnaces, though it was not conveniently situated for the communication with the mechanical part of the establishment. But when the zinc establishment had fulfilled its task, and was discontinued, it became an object of economy to ease and shorten the communication between the casting and the working; therefore a casting shop was established near the office establishment, on Capitol hill, in great part out of the materials of the establishment given up; this was of course now made fully appropriated to its aim, and the progress of the work, and all its economical arrangements, have been very much promoted by it.

21. The field work of the Coast Survey last summer, having been principally work of the assistants, the winter work of the office will also principally be the calculating and plotting of these works, in which my personal charge consists more in directing, though I have a sufficiently large task in the preparations for the calculations, and reductions, for the main triangulation, and the general system of the work in scientific respect. I shall therefore be able to attend to the final standarding of weights and yards, of which a considerable number are in readiness for this final operation. Thereby I hope to be able to answer in due time the anxiety manifested in several States, to receive these standards, and besides those for the more important custom houses, so that regard might be paid in the time of their distribution, to their more or less extensive utility, in those different places.

22. In respect to the order in which these works can be most advantageously, and must by their nature, be executed, I may here take the liberty to observe, that it must unavoidably follow the natural order of the works required for their construction, as well in the kind, as in the time required, for each kind of the standards. Thus the weights are the first that can be delivered, the yards, or length measures, next, and the capacity measures afterwards, as these require a much greater combination of means, and workmanship, and in their ultimate comparison are under so many influences that are to be taken into consideration, and minutely calculated: that they consume unavoidably a considerable time. I continue of course also to increase the means, in proportion as they become necessary in the course of the work.

23. The six sets of weights which I had the satisfaction to deliver to the Treasury Department, and which obtained your approbation, have shown the manner in which all the work will be executed. Of the yards, the sample which has been in the Treasury Department, has given an idea, though it was proper to keep it back as yet from delivery, for the use of the office, in approximating the other yards; a sufficient number will be delivered in proper time.

24. It would be very proper to put this establishment in some measure in connection with the works of a similar kind, which are since some time established, and establishing by all the European govern-

ments, by the mutual exchange, which I have taken the liberty to propose to you, by means of an imitative proposition of mutual exchange of standards, to be made to the Legations from abroad in this country; by this means also the comparisons and reductions, needed for the use of the custom houses in the foreign commerce could be put into a regular legal form. Such a collection would be of great interest and utility.

25. This mutual exchange would be the most authentic, and also the cheapest means to that aim. It is not required in that case to communicate full sets of standards, as they are made for the custom houses and the States, only the primitive units are communicated, as are in our case the pounds, troy, and avoirdupois, the yard, and the gallon. These taken from the general mass of work, to be done at all events, bear such a small proportion to it, as not to be of much consideration.

26. Finally I must take the liberty to state: that the bad state of my health, which has been produced solely by the too long protracted distress, and disagreements, of my situation, while I was straining all my exertions for the proper success and advancement of the works under my charge, has not been suffered to influence the results of my works more than what nature absolutely refused to yield; I have worked in sick days and in well days, always to the full extent of possibility, I wish it may be for the good aim which I intended. Allow me to hope that your proposition to Congress will fully conform to what I have been obliged to state as indispensable, and that you will strongly recommend the full grant of them, so that I may be enabled to continue again my task, with that vigor and energy, which I always intended, and which I have formerly bestowed upon it.

West Hills, Long Island, November 19th, 1836.

F. R. HASSLER.

Hon. LEVI WOODBURY, Secretary of the Treasury,  
Washington City.

### MISCELLANY.

#### THE FLYING DUTCHMAN.

Of this thing or phantom of a thing, about whose existence natural philosophers have been as undecided as they are in respect to the mermaid and American great sea serpent, Mr. Montgomery Martin, in his exceedingly interesting little volume on "The History of Southern Africa," gives the following authentic account, which must effectually silence all insolent scepticism, and vindicate the veracity of the *Ancient Mariner*. He says:

"And here I am reminded of that singular phenomenon which has been seen off the Cape, and usually termed the 'Flying Dutchman,' which few sailors who have navigated the Cape, disbelieve, and respecting which other people are very sceptical.

"The traditional account of the origin of the 'Flying Dutchman' is, that during the Dutch occupation of the Cape, a vessel from Batavia was on the point of entering Table Bay in stress of weather, in the winter season, when no vessel was allowed to enter the bay; the batteries fired on the distressed ship, and compelled it to put to sea, where it was lost, and, as the sailors say, has continued ever since beating about, and will continue to do so till the day of judgment.

"The 'Dutchman' is said to appear generally to ships in a heavy gale, with all sail set; and when the eastern navigator is in a calm, the Dutchman appears to be scudding under bare poles. As many persons think such an apparition the creation of fancy, I give the following statement, which was noted down in the logbook of his Majesty's ship *Leven*, when employed with the *Barracouta*, &c, in surveying East Africa, and in the dangers and disasters of which squadron I participated.

"His Majesty's ship *Leven*, Cap. W. F. Owen, on the 6th April, 1823, when off Point Danger, on her voyage from Algoa to Simon's Bay, saw her consort, the *Barracouta*, about two miles to leeward. This was considered extraordinary, as her sailing orders would have placed her in a different direction; but her peculiar rig left no doubt as to her identity; and at last many well known faces were distinctly visible, looking towards the *Leven*. Capt. Owen attempted to close with her to speak, but was surprised that she not only made no effort to join the *Leven*, but on the contrary, stood away. Being near the destined port, Capt. Owen did not follow her, and continued on his course to the Cape, but at sun-set she was observed to heave to and lower a boat, apparently for the purpose of picking up a man overboard; during the night there was no light nor any symptoms of her locality. The next morning, the *Leven* anchored in Simon's Bay, where for a whole week, the *Barracouta* was anxiously expected. On her arrival, the 14th, it was seen by her log, that she was 300 miles from the *Leven*, when the latter thought she saw her, and had not lowered any boat that evening. It should also be remarked, that no other vessel of the same class was ever seen about the Cape.

"On another occasion, a similar phenomenon was witnessed by the *Levan*, and a boat was apparently lowered, as is generally the case when the phantom seeks to lure his victim. The veteran sailor was not however, to be caught,\* and the *Leven* after many perils, reached England in safety.

"Thrice, when a passenger in a merchant ship, I saw a vessel in nearly similar circumstances. On one occasion we hoisted lights over the gangway to speak with the stranger; the third time was my recent return from India. We had been in 'dirty weather', as the sailors say, for several days, and to beguile the afternoon I commenced after dinner narrating to the French officers and passengers (who were strangers to the Eastern seas) the stories current about the 'Flying Dutchman'. The wind which had been freshening during the evening now blew a stiff gale, and we proceeded on deck to see the crew make our bark all snug for the night. The clouds, dark and heavy, coursed with rapidity across the moon, whose lustre is peculiarly bright in the southern hemisphere, and we could see a distance of from eight to ten miles on the horizon. Suddenly the second officer, a fine Marseilles sailor, who had been among the foremost in the cabin to ridicule the story of the 'Flying Dutchman,' ascended the weather rigging, exclaiming, '*voila le volant Hollandais!*'"

"The captain sent for his night glass, and soon observed, 'It is very strange, but there is a ship bearing down upon us with all sail set, while we dare scarcely show a pocket handkerchief to the breeze.' In a few minutes the stranger was visible to all on deck; her rig plainly discernible, and people on her poop; she seemed to near us with the rapidity of lightning, and apparently wished to pass under our quarter, as if for the purpose of speaking. The captain, a resolute Bordeaux mariner, said it was quite incomprehensible, and sent for the trumpet to hail or answer them when, in an instant, and while we were all standing on the *qui vive*, the stranger totally disappeared, and was no more seen.

"I give this, coupled with Capt. Owen's statement, without remark; and, but that it would seem frivolous, could relate several other instances. The reader will, I hope, excuse this digression, which could not well be avoided in treating of the Cape of Good Hope, whose name is almost constantly associated with the 'Flying Dutchman.'"

\*It is said that any vessel which the "Dutchman" can get his letters on board of, is certainly lost.



## COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

*From the New York Daily Express.*

## U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judges Thompson and Betts.

**The United States vs. the crew of the ship Republic.**

**INSUBORDINATION AT SEA.**—The crew of the ship Republic, 24 in number, indicted for endeavoring to create a revolt at sea, were yesterday arraigned, plead not guilty, and were put upon their trial. The following are the names of the prisoners:—John Brown, Johnson Ager, Walter McFarland, Alexander Hutchinson, John Hall, Francis Arthur, Richard Morrison, James McGuire, Archibald Bryan, James Davis, George Thompson, William Jones, James Lane, George Robinson, James Duncan, Wm. Hyatt, Charles Wheeler, Thomas Rogers, Andrew Miller, James Foster and Thomas Curtis.

The circumstances of the case, as stated by the counsel for the prosecution, in his opening, were as follows:

On the night of the 27th of November last, on board the ship Republic, on her passage from Liverpool to New York, it being very dark, and the wind blowing a gale, the first mate, Mr. Joseph Thompson, directed one of the crew by the name of Charles Wheeler to perform some duty or other, which he refused to do; that the mate desired Wheeler, together with the rest of the crew, to take their allowance of water and go to their tea, which order was disobeyed by the whole of them. After which, upon some angry words having passed between the mate and some of the men, Wheeler seized Thompson by the throat, which appeared to be the signal for several others to attack the mate. Four of the crew then seized handspikes and threatened the mate and the vessel, whereupon the captain interfered, and begged of them to return to their duty, which for two hours they refused to do, and the ship was consequently left in a totally helpless condition, exposed to the violence of the wind and waves. After the first affray, it further appeared, that the prisoners got up another disturbance, in the midst of which Thompson, the mate, was twice struck over his face by Wheeler with a heavy iron bar, by which four or five of his teeth were knocked out, the lower part of his jaw broken, and his upper lip cut completely through, so that it fell downwards; he was also stabbed with a knife severely in the back part of his head.

Capt. Williams, master of the ship Republic, being called to the stand, testified that Mr. Thompson had been with him two voyages to Liverpool, as first mate, and that during that time he had always found him a sober man, and an efficient seaman—he had witnessed the first difficulty with the men about the water, and that it had arisen from a direction given by him that the crew and steerage passengers should be put upon an allowance of water—his reason for doing this was in consequence of a leak in some of the casks, which had reduced their stock to 700 gallons, they having sixty persons on board, and being at least seven days from the port of his destination. Wheeler acted as though he was under the influence of liquor, although he could not account for the manner in which he obtained it. The night being very dark, and as it was blowing a moderate gale, he thought it not prudent, at the time, to proceed to extremities to enforce his orders, but relied, in case of an emergency, upon the assistance of his passengers. Soon after, the steward came below and informed him that the crew were beating the mate to death. He immediately went upon deck, and ordered the larboard watch, who were then on duty, to arrest Wheeler and take him aft.

A number of voices said he should not go aft, whereupon the Captain went into the cabin, and after dressing the mate's wounds, who by this time had been taken down by the passengers, he armed himself

with a pair of pistols and accompanied by two others, entered the fore-castle, where Wheeler had secreted himself in one of the berths, and succeeded in handcuffing him and bringing him on deck. Witness said he never felt safe a moment afterwards—he slept with loaded pistols under his head, and dared not to appear upon deck unarmed. Witness pointed out James Foster as not being a participator in the revolt, and also George Robinson, Richard Morrison, John Francis, Thomas Rogers, and Walter McFarland, as less culpable than the rest.

Mr. Thompson, the mate, and Jaques Myers, one of the passengers corroborated the testimony of Capt. Williams in every important particular.

The case was briefly summed up by the counsels for the people and the defence, and after a brief charge from Judge Thompson, the jury retired about three o'clock, and returned in about an hour with a verdict of *guilty* against the whole crew, except James Foster, whom they acquitted. They also recommended to the mercy of the Court the individuals, who had been favorably spoken of by Capt. Williams.

**LOSSES ON THE COAST.**—The late disasters on the Florida coast, are another, and we are afraid still a fruitless warning of the deficiency of government care in that quarter over the interests of commerce. At least a dozen vessels have gone ashore within a hundred miles of Key West, since the beginning of the fall navigation; and in almost every case, the calamity could have been avoided, had reasonable precautions been taken by the government in the building of proper light houses, and the fixing of a few buoys. That whole coast from Cape Canaveral down to the point, including the Tortugas and other rocky Keys, is almost without light or beacon. The principal points of danger are unguarded, and this neglect, which is a reproach to the nation, makes the coastwise navigation from our Atlantic borders to the gulf seaports, one of the most precarious in the world. By a government like ours, overflowing with revenue which it distracts our public councils to get rid of safely and prudently, the necessary expenditure should be gladly incurred. A light house on the Tortugas, of the magnitude of that recently built by Great Britain on the Bahamas, and a few buoys on Carysfort Reef, and at one or two other points dangerous to navigation, would save, annually, hundreds of thousands of property, and occasionally many lives. So much would be necessary, and experience could point out other modes and places of establishing land and sea marks, for the better security of navigation, which a liberal expenditure might improve easily to the public satisfaction. That coast demands national care, more than any other part of the country. Its claims to protection, on the score of public importance are not to be estimated too highly. An amount of commerce is annually exposed to the perils which beset the narrow rocky passages past the point and keys of Florida, exceeding that of any similar strait we believe in the world. The whole of the gulf trade, that of the Mexican ports, Cuba, and other West India islands, New-Orleans, Mobile, and the other gulf ports of the United States, with the North, and with Europe, constantly runs the gauntlet through these passes. The scantiness of the aids to navigation given them by the care of our government, is a surprise to other nations, who, long before the United States rose to their present elevation, had explored and delineated the shores, and sounded the depths of almost every inlet of the territory which, since it fell into American hands, has been left unprotected.

The cost of erecting the largest light houses, and placing buoys every where wanted, and of keeping them, should after all be incurred as soon as possible, as a mere question of national economy. To say nothing of the annual loss of shipping and merchandise constantly recurring, and the losses to other ports

this season—the loss of vessels and cargo to this port alone since the first of November in this year, would more than cover the entire expenditure required. The *AMERICA* and the *AJAX*, fine ships with costly cargoes, have both been wrecked. The loss to underwriters and owners, is not less than \$400,000, probably more. This is one item, in one month, and it shows, if not the constant rate of loss, the constant liabilities to loss, and by consequence, the perpetual tax upon all trade, in the shape of increased insurance. This subject deserves the immediate attention of Congress, and we hope it will be promptly attended to. Could not our legislature do something to awaken in the general government a sense of its great importance?—*Mobile Commercial Register*.

**HIGHLY IMPORTANT INVENTION.**—*The Life Spar.* Shortly after the destruction of the *Royal Tar*, we alluded briefly to the manifest importance of every vessel's being abundantly provided with life preservers, adding that no traveller should venture upon our seas or rivers, either in sail or steamboats, without being furnished with one of these sure aids in times of danger. We now publish, with great pleasure, a new invention of greater magnitude, viz: the *Life Spar*. In consequence of the numerous accidents which are daily occurring upon our waters, the inventor, S. T. Armstrong, agent of the Roxbury India Rubber company, was induced to offer this article to the public. One of these will support and save twenty-four persons. It can be inflated with very little effort and transported with the greatest ease. When a boat is leaky, two of these spars attached to either side of the boat, will enable it to buffet the most severe storm, after the vessel itself can afford no chance of safety.

The spar is twenty feet long and thirty-six inches in circumference, of a cylindrical form, composed of the strongest twine duck, and covered between its lining and exterior with India Rubber. It may now be seen at the Company's store in Washington-street, Boston, and Pearl-street, New York; and it will amount to culpable negligence in captains, and other persons, who are subject to risks at sea, either of life or property, not to give it a fair trial. We repeat, that, in our estimation, it is an invention of the highest importance; and that, we believe, in a short time owners would as soon think of sending vessels to sea without chart and compass, as without these life spars and life preservers.—*Boston Morning Post*.

**BRIGANTINE SHOALS.**—We are indebted to an experienced coasting captain for the following information:

Brigantine Shoals, a dangerous sand bar, not laid down on any chart, is about ten miles S. E. from Little Egg Harbour, on which there is only ten feet water. We notice it as a caution to shipmasters from or to this port.—*New York Mercantile Advertiser*.

*From the Mercantile Advertiser, Dec. 13.*

**BRIGANTINE SHOALS.**—A notice from "an experienced coasting captain" appeared in your paper, of the above shoals "not being laid down in any chart." The shoals known formerly by that name, lie off *Absecom Inlet*, and are the same on which the ship *Citizen* was lost in 1822, at which time they were examined or surveyed at our expense; and subsequently the packet ship *George Canning* was lost on them; and they have been laid down in our chart since 1822, though not in the bearing he gives. The person communicating has probably an old chart.

Respectfully,  
E. & G. W. BLUNT.

### JOB PRINTING

Executed with neatness and despatch,  
AT THIS OFFICE.

### WASHINGTON CITY;

THURSDAY, ..... DECEMBER 29, 1836.

FROM THE EAST INDIA SQUADRON.—We have received a copy of the *Canton Press* of the 10th June last, from which we extract the following letter of thanks, signed by Dr. Ruschenberger, Fleet Surgeon, on the occasion of the decease of Lieut. Comd't. A. S. Campbell, of the U. S. schooner *Enterprise*.

#### OBITUARY.

Died, at Macao, on the 3d inst., after a severe illness, Lieutenant Commandant ARCHIBALD S. CAMPBELL, of the U. S. schr. *ENTERPRISE*.

His remains were interred in the British burial ground on the fourth. But few American Officers were present, those from the Flag Ship, now at Cum-sing-moon, arriving after the ceremonies of interment were over. The obsequies were attended by His Excellency Senhor BERNARDO JOZE DE SOUZA SOARES E ANDREA, the Governor of Macao, his staff and Portuguese guard, Sir GEORGE BEST ROBINSON, Bart., Capt. Charles Elliott, R. N., H. B. M. Superintendents, and most of the foreign residents of the place. The funeral service was performed in a most impressive manner by the Rev. G. H. Vachell; and the ceremonies concluded by the Portuguese Battalion firing three volleys.

To see an old, beloved Officer taken away by death from amidst his companions in arms, while in a useful and honorable career, far away from family and friends, draws strongly upon our sympathies; and is calculated to depress the spirits of those whom he has left, many of them afflicted by the very disease which has proved so fatal in this case. The mind refuses to be consoled by condolence, no matter how soothing the language in which it may be conveyed. But, in this instance our distress has been much relieved by the active and unremitted kindness and attention extended to us by the foreign residents in Macao. We feel particularly gratified by the assistance of His Excellency the Governor at the funeral, and obliged to him for the Military honors paid to a respected officer. To Sir George Robinson we are indebted for his active personal attention on this melancholy occasion, as well as on many others since our arrival, all bespeaking the benevolence and philanthropy for which he is distinguished. We are also under obligations to many other individuals; but there is no one who has more of our gratitude than T. R. Colledge, Esq. Surgeon, who is ever ready with his services, the value of which are so well known in this community that we forbear any remarks, and only offer our heartfelt thanks. Acknowledgments for important and disinterested services are but a poor requital, yet they are all we may offer; and those are made now, only to show, we feel and comprehend the weight and extent of our obligations.

W. S. W. RUSCHENBERGER, M. D.,  
Surgeon U. S. Ship *Peacock*, and of the Fleet,  
In behalf of the officers of the *Peacock* and *Enterprise*,  
Macao, June 4th, 1836.

According to the fashion of the burial ground at Macao, a square monument of granite was placed over the remains of ARCHIBALD S. CAMPBELL, Esq. Lieutenant U. S. Navy, who died in command of the U. S. schooner *Enterprise*, June 3, 1836, with the following inscription:

THE REMAINS  
of  
ARCHIBALD S. CAMPBELL, Esq.  
who died at Macao,  
in command of the United States schooner *Enterprise*,  
June 3, 1836.

[and on the opposite side]

ERECTED  
To the memory of  
Lieut. Commandant ARCHIBALD S. CAMPBELL,  
by the



Officers of the  
U. S. ship Peacock, and schooner Enterprise,  
1836.

Alongside of his grave is a similar stone, inscribed as follows :

THE REMAINS  
of

EDMUND ROBERTS, Esq.  
Special Diplomatic Agent of the United States to  
several Asiatic Courts,  
who died at Macao,  
June 12, 1836.

He devised, and executed to their end, under instructions from his Government, Treaties of Amity and Commerce between the United States and the Courts of Muscat & Siam.

[ and on the opposite side ]  
ERECTED

To the memory of  
EDMUND ROBERTS, Esq.  
of Portsmouth, N. H.,

by his fellow citizens resident in Canton.  
1836.

COMPLIMENT TO CAPT. J. GALLAGHER, U. S. N.  
We have been furnished with the following copy of a letter to Captain J. Gallagher, on the occasion of his retiring from the command of the U. S. ship North Carolina, and of his reply thereto :

UNITED STATES SHIP NORTH CAROLINA,  
Hampton Roads, Dec. 22, 1836.

SIR—We, the undersigned, wardroom officers of this ship, take the opportunity before parting, to tender our regrets that circumstances have made it necessary for you to leave the ship, after so short an association, which we had hoped would have ended but with the cruise; and beg leave to express the high sense we entertain of the able, just and impartial manner with which you have conducted the affairs of the ship since we have had the honor of being under your command.

Be pleased to accept this testimonial of our esteem and respects, which is offered with unfeigned pleasure and satisfaction by

Your friends and serv'ts.

WM. C. NICHOLSON, *Lieut.*  
T. O. SELFRIDGE, *do.*  
A. G. SLAUGHTER, *do.*  
J. MANNING, *do.*  
JAMES NOBLE, *do.*  
HARRY INGERSOLL, *do.*  
W. WARD, *Master.*  
C. S. BOGGS, *2d do.*  
A. H. GILLESPIE, *Lieut. Marines*  
W. SWIFT, *Fleet Surgeon.*  
JOSEPH WILSON, *Purser.*  
JOSEPH T. HUSTON,  
*Professor of Mathematics.*

To Captain JOHN GALLAGHER,  
U. S. Ship North Carolina, Hampton Roads.

U. S. SHIP NORTH CAROLINA,  
Hampton Roads, Dec. 25, 1836.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d inst; and am much gratified at the favorable opinion you have been pleased to entertain of the just and impartial manner with which I have discharged the duties of commander of this ship.

The regard and esteem of officers I have had the honor to command, is at all times an acceptable reward for faithful services, and, on no occasion, could have been more gratifying, than the present.

I shall ever entertain a lively remembrance of our short services together, and feel proud of the approbation of those with whom I have been associated, no less on account of their high professional merits as officers, than for their honorable deportment as gentlemen, and their confidence as friends.

With my best wishes for your individual prosperity, and the enjoyment of a pleasant cruise, I am sincerely yours,

JOHN GALLAGHER, *Captain.*

To Lieutenants WM. C. NICHOLSON, T. O. SELFRIDGE, A. G. SLAUGHTER, J. MANNING, ARCHIBALD H. GILLESPIE, H. INGERSOLL, and J. NOBLE; and W. WARD, Master, C. S. BOGGS, 2d do.; WM. SWIFT, Fleet Surgeon; J. WILSON, Purser, and J. D. HUSTON, *Professor Mathematics.*

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.—Tuesday last was the day fixed upon for the meeting of the Naval General Court Martial in this city, for the trial of Lieut. S. W. Downing and others.

In consequence of the absence of Commodore Ridgely, one of the members, the Court was not organized. Commodore R. however arrived yesterday, when the Court was duly organised. The charges and specifications were read, and the usual questions put to the accused, Lt. Downing, who requested that he might be heard by counsel, which was granted.

The specifications of both charges consist of extracts from certain publications in the Army and Navy Chronicle, in September last, over the signature of Lieut. D.

COAST SURVEY.—In the present number we have inserted Mr. Hassler's fifth annual report upon the survey of the coast. Among the correspondence, published by Mr. Hassler, we find a letter from Col. Abert, chief of the Topographical Bureau, exhibiting very clear and comprehensible views on this important subject. Perceiving that there were manifest typographical errors in this letter, we made the necessary enquiries and were informed that it did contain numerous errors of the kind. We have been furnished with a corrected copy, which we shall insert next week.

In the Globe of this morning we find the following Card from Captain T. ap C. Jones, in relation to the correspondence and comments which appeared in the Army and Navy Chronicle of the 1st inst.

*From the Washington Globe.*

SOUTH SEA SURVEYING AND EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

An article, headed "Official correspondence, connected with the southern Exploring Expedition, with comments upon the same, by Lieut. A. Slidell, U. S. Navy," appeared in the Army and Navy Chronicle of the 1st inst. and has, as I have been informed, been copied, with editorial remarks, into several respectable daily papers on the Atlantic seaboard. Although my conduct and motives, as commander of the expedition, are severely criticised, and wilfully misrepresented, by the publication of a garbled and mutilated correspondence, from which several of my letters, indispensably necessary to a rightful understanding of the subject, are withheld, I should not at this time intrude my name upon the public, were I not well assured that the attack on me is a mere ruse, to divert

the public mind from the main object of the disappointed and disaffected, who hope, by raising a clamor against me, either to defeat the sailing of the expedition entirely, or so to reduce its scale as to destroy its usefulness, and thereby bring disgrace upon all connected with it. Having said this much, I will only add, that the fraud thus practised upon the public is in a train of official exposition, and will in due time appear as an official and an authenticated record.

THOS. AP CATESBY JONES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1836.

#### ITEMS.

The boat expedition from the U. S. ship *Vandalia* returned to Key West from the main land, prior to the 13th inst. without having found any Indians.

A detachment of recruits under the command of Lieut. G. W. Patten, arrived at Boston,—inst on their way to Hancock barracks, Houlton, Me.

Gen. H. Atkinson, of the army, and Gen. D. L. Clinch, late of the army, are among the visitors at Washington.

Captain E. A. Hitchcock has declined the appointment tendered to him by the Colonization Society as Governor of Liberia.

Lieut. R. P. Smith, late of the 2d art'y. and an assistant professor at the military academy, West Point, has been appointed professor of Philosophy and Mathematics at Kenyon College, Ohio.

The court of enquiry at Frederick adjourned on Friday last, to meet again on Wednesday, 4th January.

#### ARRIVALS AT WASHINGTON.

- Dec. 23—Lt. R. A. Wainwright, 4th artillery, Mrs. Wilson's.  
 24—Lt. T. L. Alexander, 6th infantry, Gadsby's.  
 Col. G. Croghan, Inspector General, Geo'town  
 26—Capt. G. S. Drane, 2d art'y. Gadsby's.  
 Capt. E. A. Hitchcock, 1st inf'y. do.

#### LETTERS ADVERTISED.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.

ARMY AND NAVY.—James Riddle, John Gamble, J. R. Peckworth, S. P. Hintzleman, Geo. R. Clarke, Rob't. F. Pinkney, Geo. W. Peete, James H. North, E. J. Weed, Wm. Hunter.

#### PASSENGERS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 14, per ship *Moctezuma*, from New York, Major D. Fraser, of the army, lady and niece.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 21, per steamboat *Wm. Seabrook*, from Savannah, Dr. Hawkins, of the army.

**DESTROYING THE CHEROKEES BY WHISKEY.**—On Dec 8th, Gov. Schley made an important communication to the Georgia legislature, enclosing recent despatches sent by express from Gen. Wool, touching the alarming state of things produced among the Cherokees, by the shameful practice pursued by the whites of selling to them intoxicating liquors, particularly whiskey. This abuse is carried on to a great extent at New Echota and its vicinity, and among the despatches is a remonstrance from the principal chiefs, petitioning the legislature to prevent the practice.—Any person, by the small fee to the clerk, may obtain a licence. Gov. Schley urges the passage of a law totally prohibiting such licenses. Gen. Wool implores the Governor to use his exertions to procure such a law; otherwise he fears the worst of consequences at the approaching assemblage of 1,000 Indians at New Echota, to meet the commissioners. The chiefs say their people are by the frequent potations of whiskey, becoming degraded to brutes.

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

##### MILITARY COURT OF ENQUIRY.

FREDERICK, Dec. 23, 1836.

To the editor of the *Army and Navy Chronicle*:

SIR:—Passing recently through this place on my way to the far West, my curiosity was greatly excited to visit the Court of Inquiry, now in session here, charged to ascertain the causes of the failure of our arms in Florida. An old friend ushered me into the Court room. I was struck with its dignity and decorum. The spectators were composed of interesting ladies, and gentlemen of intelligence and high standing, drawn together by the novelty of the scene.

"Who," said I, whispering to my companion, "is the president of this tribunal?" He replied: "He is the commander-in-chief of our army, who, in 1803, when a lieutenant, aided in the trial of Col. Butler, a revolutionary veteran, arraigned before a court martial in this town by Gen. Wilkinson for disobedience of orders, in refusing to cut off his hair." At the mention of this event, my friend seemed much aroused: told me that he had himself, on that occasion, listened with unmingled pleasure to the silver tones of eloquence of his talented advocate, J. H. Thomas, the pride of his native State, who, too early for his country, sunk beneath the horizon, yet still shedding the lustre of his genius over the bright path of glory in which he moved.

"Butler," said he, "old, war-worn and poor, was condemned by the stern code, and has long since been gathered to his fathers. Retributive justice, however, soon overtook his accuser; and Gen. W., himself, was, in 1811, tried in this city, and one of his Judges was he who now presides here. In the late war he saw much service, particularly in the trying and thrilling period of the autumn of 1814, when our capitol had been confagrated by a vandal foe, the public credit at its lowest ebb, despair paralyzing the energies of the nation; ruin and dismay stalking through our land, and the dissolution of the union anticipated. It was then that Gen. Macomb, at Plattsburgh, with only about 1500 regulars, and some militia, repulsed the British army 15,000 strong; turned the tide of war, dispelled the cloud which hung over our prospects, and won for himself imperishable laurels."

"Who is that venerable officer, sitting on the left hand of the president?" said I; "he seems advanced in the vale of years, thoughtful, modest, and collected." "That, sir, is Gen. Brady, who in early life fought under Wayne in '93, and aided in the signal defeat of the Indians, which quieted our frontiers, and stopped the effusion of blood. He was wounded at Niagara, and gallantly refused to be taken from the field. He is the brother of the chivalric Samuel Brady, whose romantic exploits among the savages on our border, are identified with the history of Pennsylvania."

"Who is the other gentleman of the court, whose open and happy countenance indicates the goodness of his heart? He appears to be very prompt and energetic in the discharge of his duties." "He is," said my friend, "Gen. Atkinson, who commanded our troops in the war against the Indians, in 1832, when the proud warrior of the west, and his deluded followers, yielded to the superior prowess of this officer. The Indians sued for peace. Black Hawk and other chiefs were taken as hostages; the sound of war on our frontiers was heard no more."

My eye was now directed to a well-looking young man, dressed in the military costume, who officiated with admirable precision and energy as Judge Advocate. "He has not," said my guide, "been much engaged in the strife of battle and the din of the camp, but I am sure he will always acquit himself like a soldier. It is enough for me to inform you that he is the son of Mr. Samuel Cooper of the revolutionary army, who was foremost in the fight at Bunker's Hill, Monmouth, Germantown, Brandywine, and all the



important conflicts in the northern states, and stood with unfeigned sorrow near to the highly-gifted, unfortunate and lamented André, when he fell a victim to one of the bravest and worst of men."

"But who is that tall, portly, athletic personage, considerably more than six feet in height, of muscular limbs, polite and polished manners, fine penetrating eye, who is so busily engaged in proposing questions to the witnesses, and so often addressing the court?" "Gen. Winfield Scott, of Virginia," was the reply. "He entered the army in 1808, and after passing through many trying scenes, was found foremost in the ranks of danger on the plains of Chippewa and Niagara. In both conflicts his valour shone conspicuous. So long as gratitude fills the bosom of Americans, his patriotism will be remembered. After the peace, he visited Europe, and was present at the trial of the illustrious Marshal Ney. That he will be triumphantly acquitted by the court of all mismanagement in the Florida campaign, I entertain no doubt," said my companion.

Whilst thus engaged in conversation, a venerable old man, apparently eighty years of age, entered the room. Small in person, perfectly active, possessing an animated countenance, elastic spirits, and unbounded cheerfulness of manner, the attention of both court and audience was at once fastened on him. With his characteristic politeness and graceful manner, Gen. Macomb adjourned the court for a few minutes, as he announced, to pay honor to a revolutionary veteran. It proved to be Col. Lamar, of Alleghany county, who rode on horseback seventy miles on the day preceding, and now stood before the defenders of his country, fresh and untired. The ceremony was truly interesting. He told them in few words, that he had belonged to Smallwood's brigade of the celebrated Maryland line, and that during the war of independence he had fought in thirteen general engagements. Retired from the world on his farm, his merits as a soldier have never, I would suppose, been fully appreciated. He had encountered the foe under the banner of Washington in the north, and adhered to the fortunes of Greene in the south. He spoke of the part he performed under Marion and Lee, in the destruction of Motte's house with burning arrows, and remarked that with his own hand the conflagration was begun. The husband of Mrs. Motte had fallen in the cause of liberty; his accomplished widow, equally patriotic, had solicited the commandants to use her mansion as their head quarters, where all that wealth could procure was at their service. McPherson, the British commander, could be dislodged from his position only by the destruction of her splendid residence. Lee, with great agitation, announced to her the unpleasant intelligence. She relieved his embarrassment by promptly and cheerfully urging him to its consummation, and furnished the bow and arrows with which the veteran Lamar commenced the work. The noble pile was soon converted into a heap of ruins, and the enemy capitulated. Happy old man, thought I, who can recall the scenes of early life, unalloyed with remorse! who from the heights of his own mountains can extend your view over this great republic, in some degree raised by your own hands!

My companion and I now withdrew. A few days afterwards we revisited the court, and found it crowded. The public anxiety was raised to a high pitch. I was told that the anticipated examination of Gen. Clinch was the cause of it. He entered the room, saluting the court in a soldierlike manner. Every eye was riveted upon him. Apparently about fifty-five years old, athletic, erect, and military in his mien, with a firm, open countenance, an eye of genuine courage, he impressed the beholder with a conviction that in the hour of battle he was cool, self-possessed, and fearless. At the Withlacoochie, he was the protecting ægis of our troops, and was very efficient in producing the results of that action. He swore with uplifted hand; and detailed in an energetic and clear manner the facts

which bore on the matter before the court. He evidently showed an intimate knowledge of the events of the war, and of the causes of its lamentable failure. I regretted to learn that he has resigned his commission.

We now retired. I remarked to my friend that we had witnessed an imposing scene. "Yes," he replied, "the order, regularity, and intelligence of the court, claim our highest respect and regard. And when we consider the services, perils, and hardships, they have all encountered and overcome; the scenes of carnage and destruction they have witnessed; the high rank among the nations of the earth to which they have so largely contributed to elevate the character of America; the dread and dismay with which their deeds of valour have filled the breasts of their foe, and the influence which their examples will have on future generations, we ought to weave around their brows neverfading laurels, entwined with a nation's gratitude. But for them and their brave companions, many of whose bones are yet bleaching on our fields, our political institutions might have been forever destroyed, and ourselves have passed again under the British yoke!" "True," said I, "and it fills the mind with somewhat melancholy feelings when we reflect that these virtuous and patriotic men, now in the pride and power of intellect, and in the midst of their worth and usefulness, must soon disappear from the scene of their labours and their honours; and that of them, as of all the mighty conquerors of the world, it will soon be sung:

'The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,  
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,  
Await alike the inevitable hour;  
The paths of glory lead but to the grave!'"

A TRAVELLER.

#### THE LATE CAPTAIN J. CLITZ.

FORT GRATIOT, (Michigan) 1st Dec., 1836.

Information having been received of the death of Capt. JOHN CLITZ, of the 2d U. S. Infantry, the officers stationed at this post, considering it due to their own feelings, as well as to the character of that lamented officer, to express their sorrow on this melancholy occasion; therefore, *Resolved*,

1. That inasmuch as it has pleased the Almighty, in his wisdom and goodness, to remove from this life our brother officer, we can only mourn our loss.

2. That in the death of Capt. CLITZ the army has lost one of its most valuable officers, and his brother officers an esteemed friend; one who in early life embarked in the service of his country; and what here could be said would fall far short of what is due to his character and memory.

3. That as an officer he was at all times collected and calm, and in presence of the enemy he was brave; and it may be said the disease which terminated his valuable life originated in the field of duty. He was consistent in principle, and never during life committed any act which will bring his memory to reproach: happy in such a life, he has been happy in his death.

4. That we do most sincerely sympathise with his afflicted widow and children in their irreparable loss.

5. That, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, we will wear crape on the left arm for thirty days.

6. That a copy of these proceedings be forwarded to the widow of the late Captain Clitz; that a copy be also forwarded for publication in the Army and Navy Chronicle, and in the Detroit Daily Advertiser.

W. HOFFMAN, Major U. S. A.

R. CLARKE, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A.

A. B. EATON, 1st Lieut. 2nd Infantry.

J. V. BOMFORD, 2d Lieut. 2d Infantry.

H. W. WESSELLS, 2d Lieut. 2d Inf'y.

## ARMY CHAPLAINS.

Intelligent and reflecting officers of the army are satisfied that its efficiency would be promoted by the appointment of suitable persons as chaplains. Simply as cultivating and cherishing the moral sense, and thus strengthening the only discipline worth the name, where men are concerned; this would come in aid of other influences to elevate the tone of the service.

The only question seems to be in relation to their number, mode of appointment, and compensation. A few hints on these points may not be unacceptable.

1. *Their number.* Shall the organization of the army into regiments, or its distribution at posts, prevail in determining the number? The country is perhaps not prepared to appoint, nor the army, yet, to receive, so great a number as the latter course would demand; and though persuaded that good would result from their appointment, it were better perhaps to gain the argument from experience, before taking the maximum numbers; as an increase, if demanded, can with such ease be made. The regimental organization would then indicate the number, and it might be left to the colonels commanding, when their regiments occupied two or more posts, to see that each post had its share of the chaplain's ministrations. One might be useful at the general depot of recruits; another at West Point; and a third, who might habitually reside at Washington, and officiate in the family of the President, Secretary of War, or General in chief, when called upon, be at the command of the department for detached services, or emergencies of any kind; making in all sixteen.

2. *Mode of appointment.* Should the same considerations prevail in making these, as may properly, perhaps, in making other appointments, and which need not here be particularized, it is manifest that evil rather than good, or at least not much good, may be looked for as a result. Every true friend of the cause of religion, of the army, or of the chaplain, would deprecate the selection of any for such functions, whose motives, heart and life, were not pure, or who might be very obnoxious to those he would minister to. But how guard against this? By assigning the duty of selection to the council of administration of each regiment. Let their invitation be the ground of application on the part of the candidate or his friends, to the government, which, if the candidate have not passed through a theological seminary, might appoint after his examination by three or more clergymen invited by the secretary to that duty.

3. *Their compensation.* Three rules might govern here:

- (a) Not so large as to appeal to improper motives.
- (b) Sufficient to enable them to live on a footing with the officers.
- (c) To increase with length of service.

Under these it might be fixed for the first three years at the pay and emoluments of a 2d lieutenant of cavalry; next three years of a 1st lieutenant; for ten years following at those of a captain; and thereafter those of a major, and in the event of his decease; leaving widow and children, they to have equal claim with officers' families on the post fund. Quarters to be assigned in special reference to his duties, viz: one room in addition to the quantity allowed the grade with which assimilated for payment.

It will not be irrelevant to add that the chaplain should superintend the post school, and recommend to the council for appointment or dismissal the teachers of the same, and be authorized to expend at the rate of \$20 per company of the annual appropriation of the council for the increase of the library.

Under the impression that with those who observe and think, sufficient has been said to lead to the formation of some opinion, if not precisely to those here presented, the subject is left with these common sense questions: "How shall they call on him in whom

they have not believed? and how shall they believe in him of whom they have not heard? and how shall they hear without a preacher? and how shall they preach except they be sent?"

N. S. H.

## ARMY PAY.

HOTEL, NEW-ORLEANS, LA.

November 15, 1836.

MR. EDITOR:—The undersigned, a Captain of the U. S. Army, passing through New-Orleans on duty, is detained at this place a few days, and would say a word to you on the subject of expenses in this section of the country, and his means arising from his salary, or pay, for defraying them.

His pay and subsistence is \$64 per month, being his entire allowance for his services, (unless he keeps a private servant with him, the expense of whom for one week, would amount to his entire allowance for him, for the month.)

The "Head Cook," a worthy colored man of this Hotel, receives \$75 per month for his services, leaving a balance in favor of the knight of the spit of \$11 per month.

Further, this sable personage receives in addition, his board, lodging, &c; while the Captain is paying \$3, per day for board alone, saying nothing of the necessary contingencies, such as fire, &c. &c.

It requires but little mathematical calculation to determine which individual is best rewarded for his services, according to his supposed talents and acquirements; and what the state of the Captain's finances will be at the expiration of the month.

Further comparison of the pay of officers of the army, with those persons engaged in other pursuits is unnecessary, and further comment useless.

Respectfully yours,

"A YOUNG MAN,"

OF TWENTY-TWO YEARS SERVICE.

N. B. The following are the salaries of the officers and others employed on the steamboat on which he took passage to this city.

Captain,	\$ 2,000
Clerk,	1,500
Engineers and pilots,	1,800 each,
Mates, each	1,200
Steward,	50 per month,
Deck hands & other	45 per month.
Board and lodging furnished in all the above cases.	

FLOGGING TO DEATH AT SEA.—The Boston Post states that Capt. Otis Taylor, of the brig Martha Theresa, had been held to bail in that city, for flogging John Wilson, one of his crew, so that he died. Wilson, it seems, deserted during the voyage, and was recaptured a fortnight afterwards, and seized up in the main rigging, and two dozen lashes were inflicted on his back by Capt. T. He was then put in irons; next morning he was again flogged, receiving a dozen each from the 1st and 2nd mates. He was again put in irons for a fortnight, and kept on bread and water. He became sick, and died in about three weeks after the floggings. A heavy twelve-tailed cat was used; he had his shirt on when punished. Captain T. obtained his bail, and was liberated from custody.

The Little Rock (Ark) Advocate of the 16th ult. states that the U. S. troops at Camp Sabine have been ordered by Gen. Arbuckle to abandon that station, and return to our western frontier.

A correspondent of the Arkansas Advocate states that the emigrating Creeks are scattered along the roads in little predatory bands, killing hogs and stealing as they go. One company of Creeks, which numbered 3,200 when it started, had only about 2,000, the rest having fallen off into straggling parties.



**PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS,  
IN RELATION TO THE ARMY, NAVY, &c.**

**IN SENATE.**

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14.

Mr. WHITE presented a petition from a company of individuals in Jefferson county, Tennessee, stating that they had tendered their services to the U. S. as volunteers, under the act of last session, and that their services had been accepted, but that by order of the President they were soon after disbanded, and their pay was refused.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a report from the Secretary of War, in compliance with a resolution of the 6th July last, of information from the chief engineer, called for by that resolution, on the subject of fortifications, armories, &c.

Mr. LINN offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Commerce inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the completion of the river Raisin Harbour, in Michigan, agreeably to the estimate furnished by the engineer under whose superintendence and direction the work is constructing.

THURSDAY, Dec. 15.

The following bills on the table were read a second time and referred:

A bill for the more equitable distribution of the Navy Pension Fund.

A bill to establish a foundry, arsenal, &c., in the West.

MONDAY, Dec. 19.

Mr. ROBBINS, on leave, introduced a bill for the relief of Andrew Armstrong, navy agent, which was read twice, and referred to the committee on naval affairs.

Mr. WALKER offered a resolution relative to the erection of an arsenal at Columbus, Mississippi.

Mr. SOUTHWARD, on leave, introduced a bill for the relief of certain officers of the ship Boston, which was read twice and referred.

TUESDAY, Dec. 20.

A bill to provide for the enlistment of boys for the naval service, and to extend the term for the enlistment of seamen, was read twice and referred.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

THURSDAY, Dec. 15.

**WEST POINT ACADEMY.**

The following gentlemen were appointed a Select Committee to examine into the abuses, if any, which exist in the Military Academy at West Point, in pursuance of a resolution to that effect submitted by Mr. HAWES:

Mr. HAWES of Kentucky, Mr. LEWIS, of Alabama, Mr. PIERCE, of New Hampshire, Mr. BRIGGS, of Massachusetts, Mr. SMITH, of Maine, Mr. BROWN, of New York, Mr. JONES, of Virginia, Mr. CAMPBELL, of South Carolina.

FRIDAY, Dec. 16.

Mr. FORRESTER, on leave, submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Claims be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making suitable compensation for the expenses incurred by the volunteers or militia in equipping for a campaign against the Creek Indians; and who were received into the service of the United States, (but immediately discharged,) as may seem just.

TUESDAY, Dec. 20.

The bill providing compensation for horses and other property lost or destroyed in the military service of the U. S. was read a third time and passed.

Mr. PEARCE, of R. I., moved the reconsideration of the vote laying on the table the resolution yesterday offered, authorizing the Select Committee on the West Point Academy, by themselves or a Sub Committee, to visit the Academy, in pursuance of their investigation of its condition and management.

The motion lies over till to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. PARKER,

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Commerce be in-

structed to inquire into the expediency of erecting a light-house, or beacon, on Robin's Reef, in the bay of New York.

On motion of Mr. WHITE, of Florida,

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for opening a steamboat canal from the Mississippi river to Pensacola bay.

**DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.**

*From the Pensacola Gazette, Dec. 10.*

**FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.**

Major Hickman and Capt. Grundy, of the Tennessee Volunteers, whose term of service is about to expire, passed through this place to-day on their way to Mobile to get transportation for these forces. These gentlemen bring the only authentic information we have yet received from the seat of war since the departure of Gov. Call from the Cove on the Withlacoochy.

On the 17th ult., about four miles above the Cove, the forces fell in with the Indians and fought them; twenty-one of the enemy were found dead. The Indians were seen to carry off a great number of wounded. The whites, in pursuit, encamped for the night about two miles from Dade's battle ground. On the morning of the 18th, 300 Tennesseans, under the command of Col. Trousdale, who had been dismounted for the purpose, marched about six miles to the Wahaw hammock. As it was approached, an Indian town was seen on fire, and several Indians seen flying. At a signal given by an Indian, the enemy (supposed to be their whole force) rose up from the edge of the hammock and fired. A charge was immediately made into the hammock, and the Indians were driven off. Several attempts were made to outflank the whites, but they were all defeated. The whites had this day three killed and twenty wounded, and being nearly out of ammunition, it was deemed prudent to return to the encampment. On the 19th the Tennesseans were joined by Col. Pierce, with the regulars and Indians under his command. The whole force then marched back to the hammock, and on the 21st another fight took place. The Indians were again found embodied, and fought about four hours without intermission. On this day there were four regulars, four friendly Indians, and one Tennessean killed, and about forty-five wounded; and of the enemy about one hundred were killed and a great number wounded.

We are sorry to add that Capt. Andrew Ross, of the Marine Corps, was shot through the thigh, and had his thighbone broke. It is feared that it will have to be amputated, if no worse consequences ensue. Captain Maitland was also badly wounded.

Col. Trousdale, from the information given us, has covered himself with honour. Gen. Read, though he had no command, was always foremost in battle, and Gov. Call, though suffering from ill health, was always in the midst of danger. Our informant believes the power of the Indians is completely broken.

**FROM THE SOUTH.**

BALTIMORE, Dec. 20.—By the Charleston and Norfolk steam packet line we have Charleston dates to Thursday last inclusive, and Norfolk to two p. m. of Sunday.

Among the passengers in the South Carolina, were Gen. Clinch, Col. McIntosh, of the Geo. Militia, Capt. Drane, U. S. A., and Lieut. Locke, U. S. A. These gentlemen are on their way to Frederick, to attend the Military Court of Inquiry.

The following summary, contained in slips from the Norfolk Herald and Beacon offices, comprises all the intelligence:

The health of Gov. Call is said to be in a very precarious state, and it is said he will resign the Government of Florida. The term of service of the Tennessean Volunteers expired on the 16th November, and

they had signified to Gen. Call their intention to go home. It was thought that in this they were determined by the dismissal of Gen. Call, to whom they were much attached.

The loss of the Indians in the several actions in the Wahoo Swamp is estimated at one hundred, and that of the whites, twenty-five killed, and fifty-nine wounded.

A detachment of Florida Volunteers, consisting of two companies, under the command of Colonel Sanchez, had been ordered to proceed down to Tomoka, where Philip and his band have had undisturbed possession since the last campaign. It is doubtful, however, whether they will be able to effect any thing, as the force sent is small.

**FLORIDA CAMPAIGN.**—In compliance with a requisition of the War Department, Gov. Butler has ordered a draft of 200 men from the 7th and 8th brigades, South Carolina militia, and appointed Major Harlee to command them, who has gallantly accepted the appointment.—*Charleston Courier*.

*Extract of a letter to the editor of the Savannah Georgian, dated Volusia, Dec. 12, 1836.*

The following troops compose the command under Major Gen. Jesup, just marched from Volusia, to the interior of the Indian nation, to rendezvous about the Wahoo swamp, near Dade's battle ground:

1000 Tennesseans,  
600 Friendly Indians,  
300 Alabama mounted men,

together with a regiment of U. S. regulars in command of Major R. M. Kirby, acting as Colonel, Capt. S. Ringgold acting as Lieut. Colonel, and Capt. Porter acting Major, about 300 strong.

It is contemplated that this force will encounter the enemy in the next eight or ten days. A large baggage train has moved with the army, and another is ordered to proceed immediately from Garey's Ferry, Black Creek, affording additional supplies.

**MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.**—The New York Courier states that the ship *George Washington* sailed from that port on Monday for Charleston, S. C., having on board four companies of the 2d regiment U. S. Dragoons destined for Florida. The following are the names of the officers attached to the respective companies. Company E, 1st Lieutenant Howe, and 2d Lieut. McNiel; Company F, Capt. Anderson; Company G, 1st Lieut. Blake, and 2d Lieut. Kingsbury; and Company H, 1st Lieut. Graham, and 2d Lieut. Hunter. They are said to be the finest body of recruits ever taken from New York.

We learn that Major Fauntleroy's command of U. S. Dragoons, and Captain Mellon's company U. S. artillery, under command of Lt. Col. Fanning will leave Fortress Monroe for Florida in the course of a few days. They will probably embark in the steam-packet *Georgia*.—*Norfolk Beacon*, Dec. 26.

Under an order from Gen. Moore, Brig. Gen. Toumin has issued an order for a detachment of volunteers, in Mobile, from his brigade, for the Seminole service. One full company is to be furnished from Mobile county, one from Clarke county, and about half a company from Baldwin and Washington counties.

**A COACH MADE OF THE WOOD OF THE CONSTITUTION.**—A beautiful coach has been built entirely of the wood of the old frigate Constitution, at Amherst, in Massachusetts. It is intended, as we are informed, for a new year's present to Gen. Jackson, and was paid for by the contributions of several gentlemen of this city. It is now at Washington, packed in a large box, from which it will be taken on New Year's morning.—*New York Evening Post*.

Among the important Congressional documents contained in the volume for which we have stated our indebtedness to the hon. Mr. McKim, we find the report of Captain Henry M. Shreve, Superintendent of the work of removing the Great Raft in the Red river. This document is one of great interest, as furnishing an accurate idea of the magnitude of the undertaking, and of the judiciousness of the course pursued by the superintending officer. The amount expended thus far upon the work under the direction of Capt. S. is stated to have been \$157,353. There have been removed one hundred and fifty-one miles of the raft, and there now remains only a distance of nine miles to complete the work, and to open permanently (with the aid of a steamer to pass up and down for some years to prevent re-accumulation) the course of this noble river; through the means of which a fine country will become accessible to steamboats of two hundred tons burden. The superintendent proposes in conjunction with the removal of the raft, to cut a canal of 160 yards through a point of land, by which the river navigation will be shortened seven miles, and the removal of the impediment much facilitated. The removal of the raft will extend the navigation for steamboats from its lower end to Fort Towson, a distance of 720 miles. When the location of the raft and the nature of the climate are considered, preventing the men from working during the warmer months, as they must be constantly in the water and surrounded by decayed vegetable matter, the progress made is highly honorable to those engaged in it. The superintendent thinks that the work will be finished in April next.—*Baltimore American*.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 18.

**FRENCH BRIG OF WAR LA GAZELLE.**—We announced yesterday the arrival of this interesting stranger in our waters. She is a trim vessel, mounting ten eighteen pound carronades, is commanded by Monsieur L'Oque, Lieutenant de Marine, with a crew of 94 men. It is observed that she is the first French national vessel that has been seen in the Mississippi since the creation of our state government. In the course of the morning she fired a full salute, which was returned by the park of artillery in the Place d'Armes.

The arrival of this vessel, her slim and yet compact proportions, corresponding not inaptly to the light and aerial idea conveyed by her name of the Gazelle, and the crowds that lined the Levee to witness the salute with which she greeted the Queen of the South-western waters, have been so many little incidents, serving to break agreeably in upon the business-like monotony that reigns among us.—*Advertiser*.

The suit instituted against the Boston and Providence Rail-road Company, by the U. S. seamen who were injured, by two locomotives coming into contact some months ago, was to be tried on Monday, at Boston, before the Court of Common Pleas. Past shipman Russ has laid his damages at \$10,000.

Commodores Morris and Jones, of the U. S. Navy, Major Fauntleroy and Capt. Beall, of the U. S. Corps of Dragoons, with 85 men, came down in the steamboat *Columbia*, Capt. Mitchell, on Thursday afternoon; they were landed at Fortress Monroe.—*Norfolk Beacon*, Dec. 12.

**VERY LATE FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.**—Letters from Oahu, Sandwich Islands, of Sept. 21st, received by way of Mazatlan, bring information that the U. S. sloop of war *Peacock*, and the U. S. schooner *Enterprize* had arrived there from Canton. The latter was to sail for Mazatlan on the following day.



**NAVAL.**—The U. S. ship *Peacock* and schooner *Enterprize*, were lying at Oahu, Sandwich Islands, on the 23d September, to sail soon for the coast. On Friday we received, via Salem, a letter from an officer on board of one these vessels, dated at Canton the 22d of June, enclosing a list of the officers on board of each, which we annex for the information of their friends in the United States.

Our correspondent mentions that the American merchants intended to erect a splendid monument over the remains of Edmund Roberts Esq., the American Commercial Agent, whose death at Macao we announced some time since. The officers of the *Peacock* and *Enterprize* had also raised a subscription for the purpose of erecting a monument over the tomb of their brother officer Captain Campbell, of the *Enterprize*, whose decease at Macao, was also before noticed.

*List of Officers attached to the U. S. ship Peacock.*

CANTON, June 22d, 1836.

EDMUND P. KENNEDY, Commander in Chief.  
C. K. Stribling, Acting Commander.  
Lieutenants—Wm. Green, Chas. C. Turner, R. L. Page.  
Acting Lieutenants—S. W. Godon, and Thomas R. Root.  
Fleet Surgeon—W. S. W. Ruschenberger.  
Assistant Surgeon—David Harlan.  
Acting Master—Wm. Leigh.  
Purser—R. R. Waldron.  
Commodore's Secretary—Edward S. Whelen.  
Midshipmen—E. S. Hutter, W. S. Drayton, G. W. Chapman, Henry Cadwalader, W. G. Benham, R. D. Izard, and Louis McLane.  
Captain's Clerk—I. Clar.

*List of Officers of U. S. schooner Enterprize.*

CANTON, June 22, 1836.

Gen. N. Hollins, Lieutenant Commandant.  
Lieutenant—Murray Mason.  
Acting Lieutenants—John Weems and William R. Taylor.  
Purser—J. D. Mendenhall.  
Assistant Surgeon—Wm. F. M. Clenahan.  
Passed Midshipman—B. S. B. Darlington.  
Midshipmen—Jas. J. Forbes and C. Richardson.  
Captain's Clerk—Holt Wilson.  
Acting Lieut. John C. Sharpe, Midshipmen John, Contee, Wm. R. Gardner, and S. B. Lee, to return to the United States from Canton.—*New York Gazeite.*

The U. S. Storeship Relief, Lieut. Thos. A. Dornin, commander, of the South Sea Exploring Expedition arrived at Norfolk on Friday in the rapid passage of thirteen hours from the Delaware.

**CONVICTIONS FOR MUTINY.**—*United States Circuit Court.*—Before Judge Thompson.—Henry Grant, Daniel Hall, Jacob Mezzett, John Holmes, Thomas A. Pond, John K. Meyer, William Plumstead and Adolphus Friendland, were indicted, for causing a revolt on board of the brig Philip Hone, on a voyage from Valparaiso to New York, Grant having attacked the Captain, and the remainder of the crew stood idly by, and refused to interfere when ordered, and the display of a mutinous spirit on three or four occasions. On one occasion the Captain called them together, and asked them the cause of complaint? They replied it was the way in which orders were given. The Captain asked how they would have orders given? They replied that instead of being ordered they wished to be requested! Will you do this? and will you do that?

The jury, after being absent above an hour, returned a verdict of guilty against Grant, Hall, Mezzett and Pond; acquitting Meyer, Plumstead and Holmes, who were discharged out of custody. Hall, Mezzett and Pond were recommended to the mercy of the Court.

James Brown and Hugh Owen, by their counsel, wished to withdraw their plea of not guilty, and to plead guilty to an indictment for a revolt on board the ship *Ann Mary Ann*, in harbor of New York, on the 13th of November last. They were sentenced to be imprisoned for five days.

**DEATH OF LIEUT. ROSS OF THE MARINE CORPS.**

—It is our melancholy duty to state that this gallant officer who was wounded on the 21st ult. while leading his men over a creek in the Wahoo Swamp, under a heavy fire of the enemy, is no more. He reached Fort Heileman on the 2d inst., and died on the 10th. Every kindness was extended to him, and his Surgeon writes that he bore his sufferings with heroic fortitude. He was to have been buried on the 11th with the honors of war. We truly sympathise with the wife of his bosom, and young children, who reside in our borough, in this hour of their trial.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 23.

**LOSS OF THE STEAM PACKET DOLPHIN, AND LOSS OF LIVES.**

By the pilot boat Charleston, arrived yesterday from Savannah, we have received the *Georgian* of Wednesday last, containing the following melancholy particulars of the loss of the steam packet *Dolphin* off St. John's Bar, on Saturday, the 17th instant:

*From the Savannah Georgian, Dec. 21.*

We deeply regret to learn by Capt. Brooks, of the steamer *Santee* arrived yesterday morning from Volusia, that on Saturday last, 17th instant, about four o'clock in the afternoon, the steam packet *Dolphin*, Capt. Rudolph, off St. John's Bar, stopped to take a pilot on board, and in the act of starting the engine, the boiler burst, and unfortunately killed fifteen persons. The *Santee* was lying at anchor inside of the bar, and saw the explosion take place, whereupon she raised steam and proceeded for the wreck. When within about half a mile of the wreck, met a pilot boat off St. John's bar, having on board Col. Brown, lady, three children, and servant, Mrs. Gibbs, and son, and Capt. Rudolph; at the same time picked up one of the *Dolphin's* boats with three men belonging to her, and one of the St. John's pilots. On the arrival of the *Santee* at the wreck, she took off Dr. Martin, U. S. A. and Mrs. Waldron and Donaldson. The small boat of the S. was then sent to a man who had drifted a mile on a piece of timber from the wreck, and while getting him on board the boat, another person was discovered about 150 yards from them, with his head just above water, who proved to be Col. Dell, of Jacksonville, slightly wounded, and much exhausted, and succeeded in saving him. It getting dark, the *Santee* returned inside the bar, with the following persons saved from the wreck:

Col. Brown, lady and two children, Mrs. Gibbs and son; Dr. Martin, U. S. A.; Mr. Waldron, and Col. Dell slightly wounded, and one person whose name we could not ascertain. Capt. Rudolph, the stewardess, (a colored woman,) and four hands, one of whom is badly scalded.

The following are the names of the killed:—Col. Brooks; Lieut. Alexander D. Mackay, U. S. A.; Miss Brown, daughter of Col. Brown; Barnabas Luce, mate; Burie and Eldree, engineers; Kemory, pilot; two deck hands; three stewards, and three blacks.

We learn that Barnabas Luce, the mate, was a native of Rochester, Mass.

About 30 persons were supposed to have been on board the *Dolphin* at the time of the disaster. The survivors were conveyed to St. Augustine, by the steam boat *John Stoney*, with the exception of Col. Dell, who was taken to Jacksonville.

We understand that the *Dolphin* sunk in four fathoms water.

It is worthy of remark, that Dr. Martin, of the ar-

my, after the explosion took place, gave up his place in the scow, to a lady, and clung to a log, until the steamboat Santee came up.

No news from the army since they departed from Volusia, for the Wahoo Swamp.

The *Dolphin* was owned by Capt. PENNOYER, an industrious and worthy citizen of Charleston, and we understand his loss by this dreadful catastrophe is estimated at \$20,000—only \$5,000 insured.

**MILITARY COURT OF INQUIRY.**—This court was engaged in the early part of the week in the examination of witnesses in relation to the Florida campaign. Col. De Peyster, of Florida, a volunteer aid to Gen. Eustis, Gen. Sanford, Col. Lindsay, Major Graham, Captain Green, &c., have already been examined and their evidence taken down in writing. We deem it improper to publish any partial statement of their testimony during the progress of the trial, but would remark that the strong prevailing tendency of all the testimony, that we have heard, is to exculpate Gen. Scott entirely. A warm interest is felt by the public generally in his behalf, and a strong hope that the development of his plans and his manner of executing them, may serve to enhance rather than injure his military reputation. We understand, that he has insisted on making the inquiry, which was directed to be general, into the cause of the failure of the campaign, also to be personal, as to his own management thereof.

As several witnesses expected here have not yet arrived (among whom are Gen. Clinch, Captain Drane, Lieut. McCrabb, and Lieut. Morris) the court at the instance of Gen. Scott proceeded on to the examination of the documents in relation to the Creek war, with which they were engaged until yesterday, we understand, when Capt. Green and Capt. Thistle were examined.

General Gaines is expected on the inquiry shortly, and it is not known how long the court may be detained by their investigations. Some of the officers have their families with them, and in the meantime the citizens of our place are vying with each other to make their sojourn in Frederick all that has been promised by our Baltimore contemporaries.—*Fred Herald*

## NAVY.

### ORDERS.

- Dec. 14—Lt. C. M. Armstrong, report to Capt. J. B. Nicolson.  
 17—Lt. J. E. Bispham, order to Navy Yard, New York, revoked.  
 20—Capt. J. Gallagher detached from the command of the North Carolina.  
 21—Lt. John Babier, Ordinary, Boston.  
 24—Mid. F. Stanly, Naval School, New York.  
 Mid. J. W. E. Reid, do. do.  
 Mid. R. L. Love, do. do.  
 Mid. Van R. Morgan, West India Squadron.  
 Ass't Surg. N. C. Barrabino, Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

### VESSELS REPORTED.

Ship Concord, Com. Dallas, and the schr. Grampus, Lieut. Com. McIntosh, arrived at Key West, on the 22d of Nov. from Matanzas. The Concord sailed again for Pensacola, on the 30th, via Tampa Bay. The Vandalia, Capt. Crabb, was at Key West early in December.

Ship Natchez, Capt. Mervine, sailed from Pensacola, 12th inst. on a cruise—destination coast of Mexico.

Ship Erie, Commodore Renshaw, sailed from Rio Janeiro for Montevideo, prior to 1st Nov.

Frigate Brandywine, Commodore Wadsworth, and schr. Boxer, Lieut. Com'dt. Page, at Guayaquil, Aug. 1, and daily expected at Payta.

Frigate Potomac, Capt. Nicholson, was still at Malaga, Oct. 15.

The U. S. sloop of war Boston, Capt. Dulany, sailed from Pensacola, on the 22d ult. supposed for Vera Cruz and Tampico.

## NOTICE.

**PROPOSALS** will be received at the office of the Commissary General of Purchases, in Philadelphia, to furnish materials for making Army Clothing for the year 1837, and for sundry articles ready made, as hereafter enumerated, viz:

- Blue cloth, 6-4 wide, dyed in indigo, and in the wool
- Sky blue kersey, 6-4 wide.
- Unbleached cotton shirting, 7-8 wide.
- Flannel, of cotton and wool, 7-8 wide.
- Canton flannel, 3-4 wide.
- Unbleached cotton drilling, 3-4 wide.
- Do do do 7-8 wide.
- Bleached do do 3-4 wide.
- Uniform caps for Dragoons.
- Do do Artillery and Infantry.
- Pompoons, white, for Infantry.
- Do scarlet, for Artillery.
- Hair plumes for Dragoons.
- Bands and tassels for Dragoons.
- Aiguillettes, (white and yellow.)
- Worsted sashes, (crimson and yellow.)
- Shoulder straps for Artillery.
- do do Infantry.
- Brass do Dragoons.
- Epaulettes for non-commissioned Staff, Inf. and Art'y.
- Forage caps for Infantry and Artillery.
- do do Dragoons.
- Laced booties, pairs.
- Leather stocks.
- Woollen half stockings.
- Woollen blankets, 6 1-2 feet long, 5 feet wide; weight 4 pounds.
- Bunting, (blue, white and scarlet.)
- Spades.
- Saddle blankets.
- Strapping Knapsacks.
- Making tents.
- Plates and tulips for Dragoon caps.
- Do do bugles for Infantry caps.
- Plates and X cannon for Artillery caps.
- Felling axes.
- Hatchets.
- Buttons for Artillery, Infantry, Ordnance, and Dragoons, coat and vest.
- Buttons U. S. large and small, yellow and white.
- Do for shirts and suspenders, white metal.
- Worsted binding and cord of all kinds, and Prussian lace.

[The quantities and number of these articles will be determined hereafter.]

Casks and cooperage for one year from 1st of April, 1837.

The whole are to be of domestic manufactured materials. Patterns of all the required cotton and woollen cloths and articles, are deposited in the Commissary General's office, in this city, for examination. Samples of any of the woollen and cotton cloths will be sent to any manufacturer, on application to this office (by mail), and such information in relation to the goods as may be desired. The Booties are to be of eight, and the Caps of five sizes. The sizes and proportions of sizes will be stated in the contracts. On the samples and patterns exhibited, the contracts will be founded and inspections made; and no article will be received that is inferior in the material or workmanship, or that does not correspond in every respect with the pattern on which a contract is founded.

The supplies are to be delivered at the United States Arsenal, near Philadelphia, for inspection, in equal monthly portions, and the contracts are to be fulfilled on or before the 1st day of July, 1837.

The proposals must be in writing, sealed and endorsed, "Proposals for materials and articles for Army Clothing," and must reach the office of the Commissary General of Purchases, on or before the 31st day of December, 1836. Security will be required for the fulfilment of contracts.

C. IRVINE,

Commissary General of Purchases.

Commissary General's Office, }  
 Philadelphia, Dec. 1, 1836 }

Dec. 13th—1D.



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